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some points or features of the formulated instructions, rules of the Department.

Yours, respectfully,

L. A. WAILES, M. D.,  
*Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,  
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

MADAGASCAR.

*Bubonic plague extinct at Tamatave.*

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,  
*Tamatave, March 4, 1899.*

SIR: Referring to my dispatch No. 38, dated February 18, 1899, relative to the passing of the bubonic plague from our midst, I have the honor now to advise you that the quarantine has been raised since March 2, and that we are in commercial communication with the outside world and other parts of the Island of Madagascar.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

M. W. GIBBS,  
*United States Consul.*

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

MALTA.

*Quarantine measures.*

[From the Malta Government Gazette.]

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

PALACE VALLETTA, *March 29, 1899.*

His Excellency the Governor, having heard the opinion of the board of health, has been pleased to modify Government Notice No. 12, of January 2, 1899, and to direct that the following regulations be observed, viz:

(1) VESSELS WHICH ARE NOT ALLOWED TO ENTER THE HARBOR, BUT ARE ALLOWED TO COMMUNICATE IN QUARANTINE WITH THE ISLANDS OF COMINO AND COMINOTTO UNDER SUCH RESTRICTIONS AS THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS MAY DIRECT.

(a) Vessels that have on board, or have had during the voyage, cases of cholera, yellow fever, or plague, or cases of a disease with symptoms resembling those of cholera, yellow fever, or plague.

(b) Vessels with pilgrims from the East.

(c) Vessels arriving from Arabian ports in the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf which have not been admitted to free pratique at Suez and Port Said.

(2) VESSELS WHICH ARE ALLOWED TO ENTER THE QUARANTINE HARBOR TO COAL AND TAKE IN PROVISIONS UNDER QUARANTINE RESTRICTIONS.

(a) Vessels arriving from Indian ports without a clean bill of health which have not been admitted to free pratique in a port in the Adriatic or Mediterranean Sea, or which have not, to the satisfaction of the chief government medical officer, been thoroughly disinfected before being admitted to free pratique at the said port.

(b) Vessels arriving from any port without a clean bill of health, which do not fall under any of the preceding regulations.

Vessels without a clean bill of health that carry a doctor may complete a period of ten days' quarantine, reckoned from date of departure, either at sea or at the anchorage of Comino, before being admitted under the same conditions as arrivals from Bombay.

(3) MEDICAL INSPECTION.

All vessels arriving at Malta shall undergo strict medical inspection.

(4) PASSENGERS.

Passengers arriving from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Calcutta shall be landed in one of the quarantine establishments where they will be subjected to strict medical inspection until their clothing and all other articles of personal use, likely to retain infection, shall have been thoroughly disinfected.

(5) GOODS.

The importation of coffee, beans or ground, colored with substances injurious to health is prohibited.

The importation of cotton seed from any port subject to quarantine is forbidden.

The importation of rags is prohibited.

The importation is forbidden before disinfection of the following articles, viz, wearing apparel, soiled linen and clothing, bedding materials, feathers, bones, and jute goods.

The importation of hides from any port subject to quarantine or from any place where cattle disease exists is prohibited before disinfection.

The importation of vines, vine shoots, and fruit packed in vine leaves is prohibited. The importation of plants or roots from any port of the Mediterranean is prohibited, unless the same are accompanied by a satisfactory certificate that phylloxera is not known to exist at the place of origin.

By command,

G. STRICKLAND,  
*Chief Secretary to Government.*

MEXICO.

*Proposed vaccination service at Ciudad Juarez.*

CIUDAD JUAREZ, April 3, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on April 1 the physicians of Ciudad Juarez, acting under instructions from the Government at the City of Mexico, began a systematic plan of vaccination of the inhabitants of this city.

In the fall of 1898, when smallpox in El Paso, Tex., and Ciudad Juarez was almost epidemic, some ill-feeling was created by the measures resorted to by the El Paso board of health to enforce vaccination of the Mexicans residing on the Texas side of the Rio Grande.

In February a Federal quarantine was established by Dr. E. Alexander, United States sanitary inspector, and no person was permitted to enter the United States from Mexico without producing a certificate showing successful vaccination or immunity from the disease. This measure also caused considerable dissatisfaction among the Mexicans,